THEY ARE TRANSFERRED AT MALIA TO

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE CHEERED THEM AS THEY ENTERED PORT ON THE EDGAR

Valetia, Malta, June 30.-The Pritish cruisers Edgar and Phaeton, belonging to the British Mediterranean squadron, arrived here to-day, having on board the surviving officers and crew of the lattleship Victoria, which was sunk off Tripoli, Syria, on June 22, in collision with the battleship Camperdown. It was believed that the vessele would arrive here to-day, and large crowds gathered everywhere along the water front aweiting their coming into port. Everybody was excited and eager to learn the full particulars of the catastrophe that had resulted in the loss of one of England's best war-hips and the death of one of her most able and popular naval officers, View-Admiral Sir George Tryon, and hundreds of the vessel's officers and crew.

As soon as the two cruisers were reported off the port, hundreds of small boats, conveying relatives and friends of the servivors and a numher of the relatives of those who had lost their lives, put outside the harbor to meet the warships. The latter came into port slowly, thus allowing the small hoats to keep up with them without much difficulty. The survivors crowded along the bulwarks of the cruisers calling to their friends in the small boats, and answering as fully as possible the hundreds of questions put to them by those within hailing distance.

Every available craft in the harbor was crowded and the bastions of the fortifications were black with people. As the warships slowly steamed to their anchorage, cheer upon cheer broke from the crowds on the shore, and they were taken up and repeated by those on the cruisers. Business was partially suspended in the city, everybody being caped, and to learn from them if possible the full particulars of the frightful disaster. A number of Malta were in the crew of the Victoria, and it is known now that ninety Maltese went down with the ship.

As soon as the Edgar and Phaeton came to anchor preparations were made to transfer the stationed here. The transfer was soon made. Four officers and twenty-one men who are sick or who were hurt in the accident were among the number transferred. All the sick and injured are doing well.

The Edgar brought 18 officers and 140 men, and the Phaeton 9 officers and 127 men, a total of 27 officers and 267 men.

The representative here of the United Press had talks to-day with several of the survivors of the disaster, and the stories told by them confirm the report as to the collision with the Camper lown as telegraphed from Beyrout by the agent of the United Press there.

An eyewitness of the running down of the Victoria declares that the cause of the disaster was the impossibility of turning sixteen points when the ships were only six cable lengths This statement implies that Vice-Admiral Tryon, in ordering the movement known as changing columns at the time he did, was responsible for the accident.

An officer who was an evewitness of the wholaffair, after detailing how the run of the Camperdown had stove an enormous hole in the nil of the Victoria below the waterline, said that almost immediately after the collision the Victoria began to settle by the head, and in four minutes the vessel turned partly over, with he bows under water. The officer added that he did Many of the men were good swim pletely over and went down. They were caught nothing against the suction, which drew them down. While the ship was lying on her beam ends the engines continued to work, and one of the two screws, which was completely out of the water, ruced at a very high speed. The other serew was submerged, and its revolutions caused the water on one side of the ship to flow in a strong current toward its rapidly revolving blades. Many of the men who were swimming were caught in this current, and, despite all their efforts, a number of them were streek by the screw and killed. Perfect discipline prevailed from the time the Victoria was struck until the order was given to abandon the

struck until the order was given to abandon the ship.

A seilor who was of the crew of the Victoria said that he was below when the collision occurred. When he felt the shock he started to run to the upper deck. The water began to pour into the ship in an enormous volume immediately after the collision. When he reached the upper deck he saw Vice-Admiral Tryon and Captain Maurice Bourke standard at their pasts. Every man on duty was at his station. Shortly after the sailor got to the upper deck the simplisted heavily to starboard, and an order was given for every man to save himself. Until that order was given not a man left his post, although the vessel was lying at such an angle that it was necessary for the men to held on to sunnots to keen them from sliding overboard. All knew the Victoria was doome! But every man stool by her until ordered to abandon her. The sailor said he felt himself being dr wa down by the suction of the sinking vessel almost as soon as he juraped, but in some way he got out of the downflow of the water and was soon afterward picked up by a boat from another tessel. From the time of the collision to the time he was picked up searcely fifteen minutes elapsed.

London June 30.—The fund being collected by

clapsed.

London, June 30.—The fund being collected by London, June 30.—The fund being collected by the Lord Mayor of London for the benefit of the families of those who lost their lives in the Victoria disaster now amounts to £21,000.

Ottawa, June 30.—The Dominion Government has decided to grant \$4,000 to the warship Victoria relief fund as a tangible expression of Canada's sympathy.

# A LACE WARFHOUSE DESTROYED.

London, June 20 .- A disastrous fire occurred tolay in Heymann & Alexander's lace warehouse at Nottingham. The building and its contents were destroyed, causing a loss of £120,000. The destruc-

## THE POPE ANXIOUS FOR A REUNION.

Rome, June 20.—The Pope to-day received a depet t'en et Criental pilgrims, who visited Rome in connection with the jubice of his Hollness. In ad-dressing them, the Pope expatiated upon his solid tide for the Eastern churches, and said he wished and prayed for a union of the Latin and Oriental rites. Though his age would prevent him from see-ing his hope realized, he desired to build a fountation for the union of the two branches of the Church.

# THE COPPER AGREEMENT RENEWED.

London, June 30 .- In reference to the report in "Financial News" that the representatives of the American and European copper producers had agreed to renew the compact between them, restricting the output of copper, it is announced this after-noon that the agreement is virtually a renewal of the compact entered into on July 1, 1892. According to the terms of this compact, the American producers undertook to limit the exports of copper from

END OF THE LONG-DISTANCE EICYCLE RACE. Lerlin, June 30.—Jeseph Fischer, of Munich, arrived at the end of the course of the long-distance bicyclerace at 1:07 o'clock tals afternoon. He started from Fiorisdorf at 6:10 o'clock festerday morning, and was thus thirty hours and fifty-seven minutes on the roa! distance travelled was about 370 miles, making average pace for the actual time less than twelve ulles an hour. Even better time would have been

Compared with the military ride of last year the results of this bleycle race again show the superiority of the human over the animal machine. The time made by Pischer is forty hours and thirty-seven min-

#### RECEIVING THE ROYAL VISITORS. KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK AND THE CZAREWITCH TO ATTEND THE DUKE

attend the wedding of the Duke of York and Prin-cess May, which will take place on Thursday next. are beginning to arrive. King Christian, of Denmark, the Duke of York, accompanied by Queen Louise, ar

an aunt of the Czarewitch; the Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's forces; M. Staal, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, and several other officials from the Russian Embassy, met the Czarewitch at Charing Cross railway station. Detachments of troops were drawn up at the station to receive him, and he had that had assembled at the station. The Czarewitch he will be during his visit to England, and drove at once to Marlborough House, the Prince's drove at once to Marlborough House, the Prince's London resilence. He was escorted by froops. The streets along the route were crowded, and hearty cheers were given for the helr to the Russian throne. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the others of the royal party remained at Marlborough House for only a few minutes. Re-entering their carriages, the members of the royal family hastened to st. Laneras station to welcome the King and Queen of Denmark. Their Majesties of Denmark were received with ceremonies similar to those which marked the reception of the Czarcwitch.

of Christie, Manson & Woods to-day. The offerings principal articles sold were a pair of Louis XVI ormulu candelabra, which brought £2,152; a pair of octagonal mandarin vases of old Chinese porcelain, which sold for £1,050, and a Louis XVI pler table, by Beulle, which brought £924. A Louis XVI regula-tion clock was sold for £283.

#### POTH BOATS BEAT THE VALKYRIE.

Boston. June 30 .- "The Herald's" calde dispatch regatta of the Royal Large Yacht Club on the Clyde minutes, 32 seconds; Satanita, 3 hours, 12 minute

valyrie nor time, I minute as seconds, and had In-reconds to spare.

The Lois wen the race for 40-raters, the Senita for 20-raters, the Dora for 10-raters, and the Wenonah beat the new English 2 1-2-rater Femion by seven minutes. The Vankee beat's record thus far is seven firsts out of eight starts.

### THE CHICAGO REACHES QUEENSTOWN.

Queenstown, June 30 .- The United States warship The Chicago had an extremely stormy passage. On

### THE CATCH OF THE SEALERS.

Victoria, B. C., June 30 .- A cable dispatch from Hakedate says that the sealer Agnes McDonald reached there last night with 2,500 skins, which will

he shipped here.

According to a letter from Captain William Cox. dated June 15, the Ocean Belle has 1,100 skins; the Dom Siewarl, 1,360; the Muscotte, 750; the Henry Dennis, 1,520; the Oscar and Hattle, 1,200; the Pioneer, 1,020; the Ocean, 600; the Favorite, 1,000; the Sea Lion, 700; the Victoria, 500; the Beatrice, 500; the San Jose, 200; the Borealis, 1,300; the Oito, 150; the Brenda, 600; the Mary Taylor, 600; the

The sealing schooner Labrador has arrived from the North. She reports the wrecking of the scaling schemer Alnoku off the Alaskan co.st. The schooner and cargo of sealskins are a complete loss. As fur as can be learned no lives were lost. The Alnoku was owned in this city.

### AN IMPORTANT DECISION GIVEN.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL PANK LOSES ITS SUIT AGAINST CREDITORS OF SELIGMAN PROTHERS & CO.

The case of the Central National Bank against Selignan Brothers and others, recently decided by the Court of Appeals, has settled some questions of great importance to the mercantile community. Selignan Brothers & Co. made an assignment some years ago for the benefit of creditors. A few minutes after the recording of the assignment they confessed Judg-ments to Herts Brothers & Co., the large furniture house, for over \$20,000, and to M. H. Moses, a tea dealer, for about \$5,000. Executions were i-sued to the Sheriff, who found the assignee in possession. Three weeks thereafter these judgment creditors in-demutied the Sheriff, took the property away from the assignee, sold the same under their executions and paid their judgments. Then the Central Nations hank obtained judgments and began an action to set aside the judgments of Herts Erothers and Meses, and comp I them to pay over to the bank what they

had received on these judgments.

That action was brought before Judge Lawrence at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Blumenstell & Hirsch representing the bank and ex Judge Dittenhoefer the judgment creditors and assignee. It was con-tended by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer that Judyments rendered after an assignment, unlike Judgments rendered before an essignment, connot be held to be a part the assignment, so as to invalidate preferences if they exceed one third of the assets; that in no event could the judements and the assignment be set aside; then could only be scaled down to one-third of the as-

could only be scaled down to one-third of the assets; that su sequent judgment creditors cannot medicin an action to compet prior judgment creditors to turn the monest debts, as was admitted to be the case with Herts Brothers and Moses.

All these points were overrued, and judgment r netered for the Contral National Bank. On appeal the tieneral Term modified the judgment is to the amount, but sustained Judge Lawrence in his view. An appeal was taken to the Control Appeals, which a few days ago reversed the General Term and Special a few days ago reversed the General Term and Special Term and sustained the points raised by excluding littenhoefer.

THE CONVICTION OF COLONEL HAYES UPHELD The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterlay confirmed the conviction of Calo e. William B. Hayes for perjury, Juste Barrett, witting the pinion out all the of er justices concurring. Colonel Hoyes, while in talk city, had made adidavit that he was 1) Florida. and by the affiday t he was enabled to respon a Judg ment obtained against him by Miss Annia Kraning in nicehester. Colonel Hayes was first convicted for the per ary last February, in General Sessions. He was in March Seesens.

TO LIGHT THE WHOLE CITY WITH ELECTRICITY. Mayor Gilroy wishes to light every street in New-York with electricity. so he declared at the meeting of the Gas Commission yesterlay, and on 11- motion it was ordered that Jackson, Aldragdon Square and Christopher at, parks, ant Gold, Pearl, State, Canal,

THE VICTORIA'S SURVIVORS. and the wind against him. The roads, too, were lighted. Screetary McCormick was instructed to in-heavy in consequence of the rain. that if it did not put its wires into the subways of

tracts with the city would be cancelled

#### EDWARD M. FIELD'S CONDITION

A LETTER DESCRIBING HIS MENTAL AND

HIS TREATMENT AS DETAILED BY SUPERINTEN DENT ANDREWS OF THE BUFFALO ASYLUM

ical condition. The letter, which is in answer to one of inquiry from pistrict-Attorney Nicoli, is dated June 17 and reads as follows:

lion. Charles H. Van Bruat, Justice of the supreme Court. New-York City.

Sir: The letter of De Lancey Nicoli, District Attorney, written and your request, is at hand, asking me, "to forward formwith a detailed statement of Mr. Field's past and present condition, and in particular what precautions have been taken by you to expose the caurge of malingering."

I have the honor to reply that E. ward M. Field was insane when admitted to the Infinio State Hospital, suffering from melancholia. The changes which marked his physical condition were, loss of sleep, appetite and fiesh, pain in head, dizzmess, change in facial expression, feetheress, singistimess of movements and general muscular enfectsiement. His mental condition was one of marked emotional disturbance and lack of control, depression and despondency, suicidal thoughts, hopelessness, constant attention to bodily symptoms, narrow circle of lideas, definite defusions of fear and polsaning, and change toward members of his family, amounting to harred, without adequate cause.

The progress of his case has been coesistent with the judgment expressed above. At the present time the active symptoms of his disease have subsided, his physical health has been largely restored, and his acinsions corrected. There is left, however, a state of great irregularity of feeling, a variable condition of alternate depression and clatics, and a lack of mental equilibrium. He is unreasonable, changeable, vacillating, and not in a condition which will enable not occility that he is of "sound state of mind and anderstanding," as required by your order.

In regard to the precantions taken to expose the charge of mailing-ring, this was the first question to be settled after his admission to the hospital. The contradictory testimony of distinguished experts on the trial in New-York directed our attention to this point, though it does not appear in yo

Justice Van Brunt sent the letter to District

### TWO OF TRINITY'S DOORS HUNG.

the corporate a contemplates a thorough overhau of the church next year, and it is hoped that the wishes of the organist, Dr. Messiter, will be regarded, and the two organs will be connected by hancel, built over part of the vestry rooms, these destrable changes are under the beauty as majesty of the already splendid service will be grea-ners used and much better effects will be obtained

### HILL MEN LEFT THE CONVENTION.

#### ANTI-SNAPPERS CAPTURE THE 11D ASSEMBLY DISTRICT OF STEUBEN COUNTY.

Corning, N. Y., June 20, The D-mocratic County at Addison to d y. The Hill-Flower faction was rem-terented by General Austin Lathrop, Superintendent f State Irsens, and F. G. Balcock, of Horne levelle, The Cleveland Democracy was led by Edwin S. Walker, of Corning; George N. Orenit and Demenville Fig., of Hernell vill . At the opening of the convention a majority of the Executive Committee, who were Hill men, r ported that the committee had the sided to postpone the convention until september. A minority of the committee representing the claveland faction, r period in favor of the convenient era coling with business, and the minerity report was adopted. The Hill men, seven in number, then left the convenit n and the remaining twenty four Clayand men went on with the usual routine of Euclides Z. A. Gardner, of Cameron; W. T. Frady, of Cerning, and C. O. Shockey, of Addition, were elected an executive committee. This action puts the control of this Assembly district solidly in the hands of Cleve-

Theatrical people who have been contending for he rights of children to appear on the stage received a severe setback yesterday by three decis of the General Term of the Supreme Court. application of Alice Sanders for a mandamus com-pelling the Mayor to Issue a Beens- allowing her eleven-year-old daughter. Zelda Sanders, to continu singing at Palmer's Theatre was dealed by the lower

even year-old daughter, known no " La Regulonelta, o dance at the Breadway Theatre. She tried to st cure her release on habeas corpus proceedings, and

the lower court decided against her.

Manager Renjamin S. Stevens was arrested for permitting Libiar Kiefn to sing in "Wang." He also tried to secure his release on habers corpus proceedings, but the court refused to decide in his favor. A'l these cases were appealed, and yesterday do

isions were handed down by the General Term of the supreme Court deciding in each case that the children could not appear. The opinion of the court was written by Justice Lawrence and concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brant.

### THE FOURTH OF JULY AT THE NAVY YARD

Rear-Admiral Cherardi, communicant at the Nav Yard, yesterday based an order governing the obwill be done in the shops or on the vessels undeconstruction on that day, but the Navy Department will observe its custom of liberality and may the mechanics and laborers for the day. The Admiral orders that all the commissioned vessels shall dress skip with digs and bunding at S a. m., after the manner prescribed by Article 10s of the Navy Regh hathous (that is, in rainlow sivile), but all wessels not having masts will dress ship in the most tersible way National sature of twenty-one guns at noon.

'the Navy Yard bend (Conterno's) gave a premconcert in front of Rear Admiral Gherardi's house in the Navy Yard vesterday attenuou.

The bunders of the cruiser Maine's engines and another trial of them under steam year-risy, but flavy all require a few slight adjustments of parts before the official trial will be made.

The Great Exposition Fiyer of the New-York Central leaves New-York every day at 3 p. m. Only 20 hours to the World's Fair. Score accommodation in advance.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WALKER TELLS HOW AND WHY IT WAS PASSED.

ANTI-SILVER MEN DEVISED IT TO PREVENT ABSOLUTE FREE COINAGE.

14, 1890, known as the Sherman Silver Law, I hereby give you a statement of how and why it

was framed, and the opinions held and expressed

in regard to the proposed law by those who

drafted it at the time it was framed.

larger use of silver by the United States. The back to the House with a recommendation that the House insist on its bill and ask for a Committee of Conference. The vote in the House, substantially on the free coinage of silver as provided in the Senate bill, given, however, on subsidiary

motion, was 135 yeas and 152 nays. One hundre

and sixteen Democrats voted for free coinage and nineteen Republicans. One hundred and thirty

Republicans voted against free coinage and twenty-The House Committee of Conference appointed by Speaker Reed was Conger, of Iowa: Walker, of Massachusetts, and Bland, of Missouri, the latter of far more ability than Eastern men give him Ohio; Jones, of Nevada, and Harris, of Tennessee, were appointed, all among its very ablest mem-Jones, Harris and Bland were most deter

mined advocates of free coinage, Sherman, Conger

On the day of the appointment of the con tee the sound money members felt that at least bly committing themselves by a fair and square in many roll calls, and at least forty or afty

coinage bill was believed by all of us. That a free coinage bill co. Id not be passed over his veto in the LIst Congress was also believed, but that nearly 20 per cent, of the then existing House and Senate would be added to existing House and Senate would be added to bill of that date as of the highest order of sound bill of that date as of the highest order of sound bill of that date as of the highest order of sound bill of that date as of the highest order of sound bill of that date as of the highest order of sound bill of that date as of the highest order of sound bill of that date as of the highest order of sound bill of that date as of the highest order of sound bill of that date as of the highest order of sound bill of that date as of the highest order of sound bill of that date as of the highest order of sound bill of that date as of the highest order of sound bill of that date as of the highest order of sound bill of that date as of the highest order of sound bill of that date as of the highest order of sound bill of that date as of the highest order of sound bill of the high

come to a direct vote on passing a free coinage bill over the veto of the President, and thus would be, by the logic of events, in defence of their action on the silver question, thrown over to the side of the advocates of free coinage, was also believed.

now, that the silver law of July 14, 1897 would make the issue of to-day what it is, namely, the struggle to repeal the purchase clause of that law, which is sure to be done by the present Congress, if a special session is not called, in-stead of the country's now being in the throes of a most desperate and exciting financial crisis and controversies any country ever saw, in an effort to repeal a free coinage of silver law which we beheved would be enacted in the LHd Congress, had it not been barred by the existing purchase

Of course, Mr. Sherman presided at the cor ferences. I may as well say here that Mr. Sherman, from beginning to end of the conferences, simply acted as a presiding officer, taking scarcely any part in the discussions. Of course, nothing was dene without his consent and the most reluctant approval of all of us. From Mr. Sherman's great ability, experience and position he is justly entitled to the credit given him for the

At the first meeting of the managers upon the part of the House and Senate the stock arguments upon each side were rehearsed for two or three hours. The meeting then adjourned until the next day. The next morning the two minor ity members of the committee, Me-srs, Harris and Pland, as is the custom, were notified that that meeting had been adjourned, and the four Republicans met informally to see if they could agree on a compromise measure. There was a thorough interchange of views, but no decision was reached At the adjournment of the conference I convenjently forgot my hat and contrived that Mr Jones should leave the committee room first. Following him part way through the rotunds, I went tack for it, locking the deer behind me. I immediately remark it for Messrs. Conger and Sherman: "We are practically in accord on the financial and coinage question. Undoubtedly each one of us has decided in his own mind how far he will go in any compromise measure we will propose, and, rather than to waste our time in date, we had better each of us frankly state to the others what his position is. For my part I will corrent to no compromise or legislation That-ever while I am a member of Congress that does not clothe the Secretary of the Treasury with as ple p wers to maintain the existing measure of values at any cost, however great. other hand, I think it our duty to consent to any measure that does not propertize that result, that will give the voters of the country time to be edscated to a better mind on the silver question."

The other two members rully assented to that position. The amendments to the very refective Hense bill were then prepared and agreed upon At the next meeting when Mr. Jones was present they were variously submitted by each of us as our individual propositions, and, after lengtly dis cussion, agreed to, with the exception of the cussion, agreed to, with the execution of the amount of silver to be purchased each month, Mr. Jones insisting that it should be four and a half million onnees a month, Messrs. Sherman, Conger and myself that it should be only four millions. I never chall forget Mr. Jones's repeated use of the illustration of quinine, saying that fif it takes twenty-four grains to put a patient thoroughly under its influence, it is of not the slightest use to give twenty grains, and it is no use whatever to buy less than the American product. If you will consent to buy four and a

hair million ounces of silver a month it will surely do the work and bring the commercial price of silver up to \$1.291-4 per ounce. Four million will not do it, but four and a half sarely

After we had determined in our own minds

After we had determined in our own minds that we would concede the four and a ualt millions per month, the discussion on that question was still made as hot and determined as possible for the purpose of attracting attention from, and of preventing and receding from what we consider the very substantial concession on the ract of the free silver men on other things, as, of course, Mr. Jones was in constant communication with the determined free-coinage Senators. This final agreement upon the bill was held back till Mr. Sherman could determine that it would be immediately acted upon in the Senate, so as to give as little time as possible after it was reported, and before the final action, for adverse criticism in or out of Congress, for each one of the three felt that it was sure to be defeated by free-coinage sentiment if it was not immediately enacted.

enacted.

During the discussions in the conference committees Mr. Jones, for himself and the others who favored free coinage, declared that this was the last and final experiment to bring the commercial price of silver up to \$1.29.1-4 per ounce, or to

the coinsee ratio of 16 to 1.

We undertood that we had a promise that all structes for free coinage upon the part of all but a few extremists would be abandoned if that was not the effect of the bill. On the other We undertood that we had a promise that a structure for the country for the part of all but a few extremists would be abandoned if that was not the effect of the bill. On the other hand, we insisted in the conference committee that it was impossible for any combination or corner to force the price above \$1.25 per outree, and that it was possible for speculators to carry it to that poict, and never above it, and that when it fell the price would go lower than ever before known, and that this result was sure to come within two years. Mr. Jones soonted the idea, as showing a thorough want of information on my part on the silver question. To say that Mr. Sherman, Mr. Concer or myself have changed our opinions of the bill, or that we are disappointed to the slightest degree at its results, or that we have changed our minds in the slightest degree as to the 'utter folly of the swealled "Sherman bill" as a "purely financial measure," or that we did not the" know it would be our duty to struggle for its repeal at the earliest practical moment, does each one of us very great injustice. Unless I am mistaken as to the others, we are all of us as thoroughly convinced today as we were the day we recommerded the measure of its great wisdom under the then existing conditions—in fact, of the absolute necessity of enerting the bill into law at that time to save the country from irrevocable committal to free silver coinage. Scores of as able and honest Revresentatives as may be found in Congress would have been lost to the sound money side, and thousands upon thousands of votes, had it not been passed.

It has made the issue of to-day to be the receivering from the comparatively slight injury that will be done by the law of July 14. 1896, sure to be settled within a few months, instead of a ten years' struggle with disastrous consequences to the country to recover from the slough of a ten years' struggle with disastrous consequences to the country to recover from the slough of a ten years' struggle with disastrous consequences t

would thus be compelled at the next election to be emisearies of the free coinage propaganda in their desire to be returned to tonzrest. The moralist may condemn this state of things as he will. The average Congressman justifies himself in such actions by saying that this is a Government "of the people, by the people, for the people," and that it is the right or duty of a Congressman to violate his personal conviction by stituents demand, although he may be personally opposed to it. The purpose of Messrs. Sherman, conger and Walker in framing the low was clearly stated in the conferences, and the result of the bill they themed was as clearly seen and as accurately stated by each of them as any one of the measure as a purely fluencial scheme, asile from nolitical considerations, was also become as the proposed to it. The purpose of Messrs. Sherman, conger and Walker in framing the low was clearly. It is adoption to the best of my ability. I was asked by one, two, three and many more curately stated by each of them as any one of the measure as a purely fluencial scheme, asile from political considerations, and the confidence of silver, which would cost the country from \$2,000,000,000,000 to \$1,000,000 that vas also consider and that vast recovered from it, all, or nearly all, of that vast recovered from it, all, or nearly all, of that vast recovered from it, all, or nearly all, of that vast recovered from it, all, or nearly all, of that vast recovered from it, all, or nearly all, of that vast recovered from it, all, or nearly all, of that vast recovered from it, all, or nearly all, of that vast recovered from it, all, or nearly all, of that vast recovered from it, all, or nearly all, of that vast recovered from it, all, or nearly all, of that vast recovered from it, all, or nearly all, of that vast recovered from it, all, or nearly all, of that vast recovered from it, all, or nearly all, of that vast recovered from it, all, or nearly all, of that vast recovered from it, all, or nearly all, of that vast recovered

bill of that date as of the statesmanship, and as being justified by the events statesmanship, and as being justified by the events that followed it, as wise in its time and circum stance as any piece of legislation ever enacted. It is the saving of the people in a mud-scow until such time as they will consent to embark in a stanch steamship.

Worcester, Mass., June 29, 1893.

JOHN F. KAVANAGH ARRESTED.

HE IS CHARGED BY CHARLES A. CLARK WIT OBTAINING MONEY BY FRAUD.

Something of a flurry was caused in the Controller's department in the Stewart faillding yesterday when Charles A. clark, the disbur-ing clerk of the Ardit-Charles A. clork, the distanting clerk of the Avail-ing Bureau, caused the arrest of John F. Kavanagh, an assessment lawyer, on a charge of obtaining money by fraudulent practices. Kavanagh was in the office of the Eureau for Collection of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments, pushing a refund claim of one Nolan, and Charles W. Chipp, deputy collector in charge of the bureau, knowing that Kavanagh was wanted sent word to Mr. Clark, who Immediately availed himself of the services of Policeman John Walkinshaw, of the Controller's office, and had Kavanagh taken into custody.

on May 25 the accused man went to Mr. Clark and secured a warrant drawn by the Chamberlain in the Importers and Traders' National Bank for 8:7.54, Issued to William T. Matthles, of No. 320 Broodway, as attorney for a client, Mary Albaugh, for taxes which had been cancelled by the Controller as overpaid. Kayanagh was formerly managing clerk in Mr. Matthies's office. He had pushed the claim to a successful Issue and asserted that he was still by Matthies's condensations. Matthles's employ. Kavanagh indorsed the war rant with the name of "William F. Matthies, at-torney," adding his own name, and got David Ledwith, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, to put his initials on the paper for Kavanagh's identideation at the Importers and Traders' Bank, where the money was obtained. A few days afterward Matthies called on Mr. Clark for this warrant. Matthies called on Mr. Clark for this warrant. The receipt to which Kavanagh had appended his (Matthies's) name was shown to him and he pronounced the signature a forg rr. He said that he never had received the money and threatened to hunt up the forger to prosecute him.

Kavanagh, on being arrested, was taken to the Kavanagh, on being arrested, was taken to the Court and Mr. Matthies was sent for. After an interview with Kavanagh Matthies refused to make a complaint against him and Justice Martin, who was on the Tombs beach, discharged the prisoner.

### JOHN S. WISE'S SON INJURED.

Ex-Congressman John S. Wise is having a lot of trouble with the street boys who play in the streets in front of his house, in Forty-fourth-st., near Broad-way. A little while ago Mr. Wise had one of these boy a arrested for firing a pistol through the windows of his house. He consented not to prosecute him en-condition that the boy and his two companions should soundly thrushed by their parents, which the boys say was done. The city authorities have been repair ing the mains in the street in front of Mr. Wise house, and vesterday there was lying in the street large sewer main. The street boys amus d themselve by putting giant firecrackers in this main and firing them off. After dinner yes erday evening Mr. Wise's six-year old son went out into the street with a pet erawled into the main, poked his head in to see if he could find him. As he did so there was a loud he could find him. As he did so there was a loud explosion and the boy fell unconscious and bleeding in the street. Mr. Wise hastened to his assistance, and, after conving him into the house, summoned a surg on. The assistes from the explosion has strace the boy in the face and one eye was so ladly down aged that Mr. Wise feared it had been entir by min digital when the surgeon arrived he picked a mass of any pewder widding as big as the enti of one's finger from the boy's eye. He also found that the or an had been seriously barned by gaupowder. Mr. Wise hop's that his how will not lose his eyesight, but fears that such a result will follow.

TPAINS FOR GETTYSLURG
On July 1st.
Leave New-York via Central Railroad of NewJers-y, from foot of Liberty-st., at 4, 8:45 a.m.;
p:50 p. m. The 9:50 p. 12, is the special exp.ess
train arriving at Gettysburg banday morning.

#### IMPORTANT OFFICES FILLED.

SCOTT WIKE MADE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

JAMES F. TILLMAN NAMED TO SUCCEED GENE-

ERAL ROTECRANS AS REGISTER OF THE Washington, June 30 .- The President to-day made

s. Wilkinson, Collector of Customs at New-Orleans; Texas. Unit d States Consuls-George W. Bell, of

Secretary Carlisle to-day made the following ap-polutments: Claude N. Johnson, of Kentucky, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; George W. Castle, of Kentucky, Custodian of Dies, Rolls is stated at the Treasury Department that no appointment will be made of Director of the Mint until the assemblage of Congress. The position of Fourth Auditor of the Treasury will be filled in

the latter part of July.

The total number of fourth-class p stmas appointed to-day was ninety-seven; of these thirty-one were to fill vacancies caused by death and

# MUCH ANXIETY AMONG EMPLOYES-

MONEY FOR NEW CLERKS. Washington, June 30 (Special).-The last day of the fiscal year is one that is regarded with an un-mental degree of anxiety by clerks and other employes of the Government in Washington, even when it does not follow a change of Alministration, for it is one upen which such changes of force and readjustment session must be effected. Among Government it is popularly-or unpopularly-known as "Yellow Departments to inclose notices of discharge and dis-

missal in envelopes of that color. This year, of course, the anxiety has been greater than usual, especially because the heads of several of the Departments have evinced an unusual deg ee of the Departments have evinced an interest in getting rid of as many as possible of the incumbents of places not protected by the Civil partisans. In some quarters, too, there is a strong disposition to make vacancies in the classified service by the dismissal of Republicans, the intention probably being to see that only Democratic "eligi bles" certified by the Civil Service Commission shall te appointed. Of course such appointments would te in violation of law, and the proceeding would be regarded as rather small business by persons who did not know or realize the tremendous pressure of did not know or realize the translations. When the hot and hungry Democrats for these places. When it is known that there are twenty eager and hustling applicants for a vacancy as watchman or messenger at a salary of \$720 a year, it will be understood ger at a salary of \$720 a year, it will be understood to the proper to the which the proper to the proper to the which the proper to the which the proper to that a clerkship at \$1,200 a year is a prize for which

the competition will be exceedingly fierce. the reductions of force required, except in the Depart ment of the Interior-and there mainly in the General Lant Office-were not large enough to cause any great anxiety. In that Department there has been, or must be, an actual reduction of seventy-two persots. In all branches of the public service, including the departmental service in Washington, the net increase in the number of salaries specifically proolded for by Congress was 813, but this includes an increase of 750 in the number of apprentices and hoys authorized to be collisted into the navy. It does not include, however, 302 clerks whom Repredoes not include, however, 302 carns wand admission sentialities in Congress, who will not be chairmen of committees provided with cleras, are authorized to hire at \$100 a month each during the sittings of Congress. Besides the increased number of salaries specifically provided for, increased appropriations for clerical and other personal services were made amounting to 8390.012 for the incoming fiscal year. clerical and other personal services were made amounting to \$390.012 for the incoming fiscal year, of this sum \$50.000 is for salaries of cierks in post-offices and \$20.000 for ratiwar postoffice clerks. The net total increase in the amount to be paid on account of new offices and salaries amounts to \$1.033,233 for the fine ming fiscal year; the net locaries on account of "salaries increased and isduced" amounts to \$20.144 c.8; totals, \$1.002,377 88. To this should be added whetever amount wil be required to pay the salaries at the rate of \$100.4 m into each of clerks to Representatives and Delegates in Congress who may not be chairmen of copenitives. In the last Congress there were divisionally one or more cierks. This would leave 302 Representatives and Delegates to be provided with the or more cierks. This would leave 302 Representatives and Delegates to be provided for. As Cingess will be in session at least time months during the incerning fiscal year these new salaries will remont to about \$326,000, which, added to \$1.002, 377, makes an agregate of \$1.385.000 increas; in the amount appropriated for personal services as compared with the amount appropriated for the fiscal year which ended to-day.

### TRYING TO ESTABLISH A HEBREW COLONY.

Washington, June 30 .- Superintendent Stump, of the Eureau of Immigration. Treasury Department, to-day declined to give a permit in advance for the land-ing of 2,500 Hebrews from abroad. The request was preferred by S. J. Klein, who represents a syndicate engaged in the Pionization of 200,000 acres of land in Utah. This land was purchased some time ago und divided up into small farms, and then Mr. Klein undertook to settle it. For this purpose he went abroad and in Bessarabla and Rumania succeeded in inducing 2,500 Hebrews to spree to come to the United States and take up the Utah land. He applied to the States and take up the Utah land. He applied to the steamship lines in Germany and France for transportation, but I was refused unless a permit in advance was obtained from the United States Gov.rament. The steamship lines pointed out the stringent limingration rules now in force in the United States and the risk shey took in shipping immigrants who might be returned at their expense, superintendent strang informed Mr. Klein that he would not relieve the steamstrap companies of the responsibilities under which they are now of shipping only desirable immigrants. If they came they would be subject to all the requirements of inspection provided by law and those rejected, if any, would be returned to Europe at the expense of the st amship line t ansporting them.

### PREPARINGSTO PAY PENSIONS

Washington, June 30 .- As Islant Secr tery Sims to ay signed warrants for the payment of \$16,030 000 in pensions. This sam is an alvanes to the disburstiscal year and to be distributed among all the